Chapter 6 - The Media and Politics in Texas  
  
1. The most common way that Americans get their news is ​from

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|  | a. | ​conversations. |
|  | b. | ​newspapers. |
|  | c. | ​political speeches. |
|  | d. | ​radio. |

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2. Which of the following is *not* true of the 404 non-daily newspapers being published in Texas in 2012​?

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|  | a. | ​They are influential in state politics because they are read by elites. |
|  | b. | ​They tend to provide local, social, and political news. |
|  | c. | ​They provide little state or national news. |
|  | d. | ​They tend to serve small towns, college campuses, and communities with common interests. |

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3. Despite their relative decline, why are the print media still important sources of information?​

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|  | a. | ​People prefer to hold paper in their hands rather than stare at screens. |
|  | b. | ​They deliver news more quickly than any other source, and are more accessible. |
|  | c. | ​They cover stories in more detail, inform the elite, and remain the largest gatherers of news. |
|  | d. | ​They provide a conservative bias to balance the liberal bias of television news. |

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4. ​What happened when the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) abolished the Fairness Doctrine in 1987?

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|  | a. | ​​Conservative and liberal talk-radio hosts had about equal success. |
|  | b. | ​Liberal talk-radio hosts quickly outpaced conservatives. |
|  | c. | Conservative talk-radio hosts quickly outpaced liberals. |
|  | d. | ​Talk radio virtually disappeared from both AM and FM radio. |

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5. Which television news format is most used by the public?

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|  | a. | ​​Local news |
|  | b. | Cable news |
|  | c. | ​Network news |
|  | d. | ​News talk shows |

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6. Which of the following is true of media ownership today?​

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|  | a. | ​Most media outlets are owned by a multitude of small corporations. |
|  | b. | Just six corporations own most of the national media outlets. |
|  | c. | ​The majority of media outlets are owned by private individuals. |
|  | d. | ​The government owns most national media outlets. |

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7. Which of the following is *not* true of social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter?​

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|  | a. | ​Social media use has grown among all demographic groups. |
|  | b. | ​Ninety percent of people between the ages of 18–29 use social networking sites. |
|  | c. | ​Almost 3/4 of all Americans over the age of 18 use social networking sites. |
|  | d. | ​Less than 10 percent of U.S. adults get news from Facebook. |

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8. Which of the following is *not* one of the roles that the text says media ​fills in U.S. and Texas politics?

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|  | a. | To help us keep our democracy |
|  | b. | To ​provide information for the public and decision makers |
|  | c. | To be a forum solely for unbiased discussion of political topics |
|  | d. | ​To shape our views |

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9. People are more likely to hear and remember ideas and information if they come from ​

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|  | a. | ​​the governor. |
|  | b. | a trusted opinion leader. |
|  | c. | ​a teacher or professor. |
|  | d. | ​anonymous reporters. |

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10. Which of the following is true regarding freedom of the press in Texas?​

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|  | a. | ​Texas has a shield law that protects journalists from having to reveal certain confidential sources. |
|  | b. | ​Texas has a right-to-know law that requires journalists to reveal all of their sources upon request. |
|  | c. | ​Texas has a prior restraint law that allows the government to block newspapers from using certain sources. |
|  | d. | ​Texas has no laws regarding freedom of the press. |

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11. ​Which of the following tend *not* to be heavily partisan in Texas?

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|  | a. | ​Social media |
|  | b. | ​Blogs |
|  | c. | ​Newspapers |
|  | d. | ​Talk radio |

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12. When the media help keep public officials honest by asking hard questions and looking into suspicious actions, they are engaging in ​

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|  | a. | ​attack journalism. |
|  | b. | ​investigative journalism . |
|  | c. | ​yellow journalism. |
|  | d. | ​sensationalistic journalism. |

13. In the 1970s, the media in Texas supported Common Cause and other public interest groups ​in pushing through legislation to require

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|  | a. | more funding for public television and radio. |
|  | b. | ​the reinstatement of the Fairness Doctrine. |
|  | c. | ​regular press conferences by elected officials. |
|  | d. | ​open meetings and open records. ​ |

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14. ​When it comes to agenda setting in Texas, the media

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|  | a. | ​have no influence at all on the importance given to issues by government and public leaders. |
|  | b. | ​completely dominate the public agenda and determine which issues government will deal with. |
|  | c. | ​struggle to exert influence because of fewer reporters, fragmented government, competition with interest groups, and more. |
|  | d. | ​only assert influence by bribing public officials to address the issues they care about. |

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15. When it comes to shaping our perceptions of events and issues, the media​

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|  | a. | provide information, but their ability to shape opinion is reduced by personal knowledge, connections, and pre-existing opinions. |
|  | b. | ​have almost total control over what people think about and believe about political issues and personalities. |
|  | c. | ​have no impact at all on shaping opinions, as opinions are formed by personal knowledge and connections. |
|  | d. | ​only shape the opinions of uneducated and socially isolated citizens. |

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16. When the news media provides meaning or defines the central theme of an issue, they are engaging in

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|  | a. | dissembling. |
|  | b. | ​priming. |
|  | c. | ​sealing. |
|  | d. | ​​framing. |

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17. Compared to political candidates at the national level, candidates in Texas​

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|  | a. | ​have an easier time controlling or at least influencing how the media covers them. |
|  | b. | ​have a harder time controlling or least influencing how the media covers them. |
|  | c. | ​have about the same level of difficulty in controlling or at least influencing how the media covers them. |
|  | d. | ​have no trouble completely controlling the way the media covers them. |

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18. Which of the following is *not* true of Rick Perry’s highly successful 2010 gubernatorial campaign?​

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|  | a. | ​He relied heavily on direct mail, phone banks, and volunteers knocking on the doors of strangers. |
|  | b. | ​He asked volunteers to identify 12 friends and turn them out to the polls. |
|  | c. | ​He encouraged supporters to send Facebook messages to friends. |
|  | d. | ​He relied on friendly bloggers and social media more than on the editorial boards of newspapers. |

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19. Which of the following is *not* true of civic engagement and the Internet, according to study by the Pew Research Internet ​Project?

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|  | a. | ​Use of the Internet and social media lead to less civic engagement and political activity. |
|  | b. | ​Lower education and income have less of a negative effect on civic engagement among Facebook and Twitter users. |
|  | c. | ​Young people are more likely than older adults to be engaged in political activities on social networking sites. |
|  | d. | ​There was major growth in political activity on social networking sites during 2008–2012. |

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20. The idea that Internet service providers should treat all Internet data equally without charging differentially or ​blocking content they don’t like is referred to as

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|  | a. | web non-discrimination. |
|  | b. | ​net neutrality​. |
|  | c. | ​prior restraint. |
|  | d. | ​mercantilism. |

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